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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
PAULA, CESAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 02/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/010,190	GOODACRE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 December 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-39 and 41-49* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-39 and 41-49* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 12/1/2005.

This action is made Final.

2.   In the amendment, claims 1-39, and 41-49 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 27, 41 and

43 are independent claims.

3.   The rejections of claims 1-14, 17-19, and 24-39, 41-46, and 48 rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister et al, hereinafter Pfister (USPub. # 2003/0046365 A1,

3/6/2003, filed on 9/4/2001), in view of Donohue et al, hereinafter Donohue (US Pat. #

5,987,480, 11/16/1999), and further in view of Lewis, R., Adobe PageMill 2.0 Handbook,

hereinafter Pagemill, Hayden Books (12/1996, chapter 10), have been withdrawn as necessitated

by the amendment.

4.   The rejection of claim 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Pagemill, and further in view of Twaddle (US

Pub. # 2004/0015476 A1 1/22/2004, PCT filed on 8/31/2001), has been withdrawn as

necessitated by the amendment.

5.   The rejections of claims 16, and 20-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Pagemill, and further in view

of Orhormuru (US Pub. # 2003/0061106 A1 3/27/2003, filed on 9/21/2001), have been

withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

6.   The rejections of claims 47, and 49 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Pagemill, and further in view of Omoigui

(US Pub. # 2003/0126136 A1 7/3/2003, provisional application filed on 6/22/2001), have been

withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Drawings

7.   The drawings filed on 12/5/2001 have been approved by the Examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8.   The rejection of claim 47 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, has been

withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 1-14, 17-19, and 24-39, 41-46, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Pfister et al, hereinafter Pfister (USPub. # 2003/0046365 A1, 3/6/2003,

filed on 9/4/2001), in view of Donohue et al, hereinafter Donohue (US Pat. # 5,987,480,

11/16/1999), and further in view of Hill et al, hereinafter Hill (USPat.# 6,023,714, 2/8/2000,

filed on 4/24/1997).

        Regarding independent claim 1, Pfister discloses the personalization or customization of

static, and dynamic content on web pages to be presented on a WML device(s) (0051, 0054,

0058).

        Moreover, Pfister teaches that templates are produced for presenting data to WML

devices. The presented data takes the form of information, such as ads which are changed or

rotated by a cache in accordance with a schedule (0051, 0059, 0061).

        In addition, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying static content in the template,

such as block 410 displayed in the top part of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and

presenting a web page from a cache (0051, lines 1-3, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words,

the template identifiers, represent the static content 410 and its position/layout in the web page.

        Moreover, Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *creating a template file at a network*

computing device. However, Donohue teaches the creation, and storage of dynamic templates on

an Internet server-- *network computing device* (col.6, lines 17-32). It would have been obvious to

a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pfister, and Donohue,

because Donohue discloses providing web pages, which are individualized to particular needs

and interests of users over the Internet, in a way which is transparent to the users, and does not

require the storage of large number of documents. This makes the web a more effective

commercial tool (col. 3, lines 9-18, and col.4, lines 1-16).

Moreover, Pfister teaches using identifiers--*references*-- for identifying dynamic content,

such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in

loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page

from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers,

represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page-- *including the static*

content, the references to the dynamic content, as well as corresponding layout information in a

template file.

Moreover, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item

412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and

presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache

(0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the

dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose:

generating computer-executable instructions for substituting at the mobile computing device for

the one or more references to the dynamic content included in the template file;wherein the

computer-executable instructions are executed at the mobile computing device to facilitate

merging updated displayable dynamic content at the mobile computing device with the layout

information corresponding to the one or more references to dynamic content. However, Hill

teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an

HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's

capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document

(col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the

stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content

of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill,

because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines

1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Moreover, Pfister teaches using identifiers sending a web page, containing static and

dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the template file* (0037-0038, fig.1).

Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the computer executable instructions to the mobile

computing device.* However, Hill teaches a client using a script-- *computer-executable

instructions*— stored in an HTML document for adapting the document in accordance with a

device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the

document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). It would have been obvious

to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to transfer to the client the web

page including the script by combining Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web

page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and

easier way to interact with web documents.

Furthermore, Pfister teaches using identifiers for sending a web page, containing static

and dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the template file.* The client

holds or stores the web page. Some of the Static, and dynamic content is downloaded when it

changes, such as performing major changes and overhaul of "Yahoo, Calendar," etc., icons—

replacing existing layout information corresponding to the stored template file without replacing

the stored template file (0037-0038, 0040, 0058-0059,0064, 0066, 0074, fig.1).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the

template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the

web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer executable in the form of*

markup language instructions. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *executing markup language*

instructions. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable*

instructions—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in

accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the

HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other

words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed

font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with

a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact

with web documents.

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 2, Pfister teaches using HTML for presenting

dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0058-0059,

fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating markup language instructions*. However,

Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in

an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's

capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document

(col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the

stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content

of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill,

because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines

1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying static content, such as block 410 displayed in the top part of the web page in fig.4,

used in loading, and presenting a web page from a cache (0051, lines 1-3, 0059, lines 14-0061,

fig.4). In other words, the template identifiers, represent the static content 410 and its

position/layout in the web page.

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches producing templates using

identifiers—*customized extensions referencing dynamic content*-- for identifying dynamic

content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used

in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page

from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing markup language templates using identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language, referencing dynamic content*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 6, Pfister teaches producing markup language templates—*macro*-- using identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language, referencing dynamic content*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates—*macro*-- using identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language, referencing dynamic content*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 8, Pfister teaches producing HTML

templates—*macro*-- using identifiers—*customized extensions, to a markup language,*

referencing dynamic content-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed

underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting or

displaying dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache

(0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing HTML

templates—*macro*-- using identifiers for identifying dynamic content—*without user*

intervention, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4,

used in loading, and presenting dynamic information (at a device such as PDA), which is

changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0040, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061,

fig.4).

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 5, Pfister teaches producing HTML

templates using identifiers for identifying dynamic content—, such as item 412 displayed

underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic

information in a Javascript enabled browser, which is changed periodically, in the web page from

a cache (0037, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose:

customized extensions to a script language. However, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have generated Javascript references or

extensions to dynamic content, because Pfister discloses above the implementation of Javascript

(0059, fig.4--410). Thus providing a fuller, and more interactive navigation experience using the interactive powers of Javascript.

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 11, Pfister teaches producing HTML templates using identifiers for identifying dynamic content—, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information in a Javascript enabled browser, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0037, 0051, 0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *customized extensions to Javascript.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have generated Javascript references or extensions to dynamic content, because Pfister discloses above the implementation of Javascript (0059, fig.4--410). Thus providing a fuller, and more interactive navigation experience using the interactive powers of Javascript.

Regarding claim 13, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page.

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the

template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout to be

displayed at a location in the web page.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0040, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the

template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the

web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable instructions in a*

markup language for substituting at the mobile computing device the dynamic content for the one

or more references to the dynamic content. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script--

computer-executable instructions—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting

the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font,

found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-

45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such

as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page

document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in

accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier

way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0040, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the

template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the

web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable instructions in*

HTML. Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions—*

stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a

device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the

document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script

takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the

tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined

Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device

capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web

documents.

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Pfister teaches producing HTML

templates using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed

underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic

information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0051, 0058, 0059,

lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *generating computer-executable*

instructions that include customized macro extensions to HTML. Hill teaches a client using a the

contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a

stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing

the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9,

lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an

updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to

produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill

teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus

providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers sending a

web page, containing static and dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the*

template file (0037-0038, fig.1). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the computer*

executable instructions that include HTML content. However, Hill teaches a client using a the

contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a

stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing

the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9,

lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an

updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to

produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill

teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus

providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using HTTP for

downloading the web page (0047, 0049-0050, fig.4).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 25, Pfister teaches using HTTP for

downloading the web page (0047, 0049-0050, fig.4).

Regarding independent claim 27, Pfister teaches that templates are produced for

presenting data to WML devices. The presented data takes the form of information such as ads

which are changed or rotated by a cache in accordance with a schedule (0059, 0061).

Moreover, Pfister teaches a client for receiving a web page, containing static and

dynamic information having identifiers, as sent from a server-- *receiving from a network*

computing device a template file (0037-0038, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4, fig.1). In other words,

the template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the

web page--*includes static content, references to the dynamic content, as well as corresponding*

layout information in a template file.

Further, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item

412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and

presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically by a cache—*receiving*

notification that dynamic content referenced by at least one of the references has changed to a

current state and executing computer-executable instructions to thereby facilitate the inclusion

of the current state of the dynamic content of the dynamic content in an appropriate location, in

the web page from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic

identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page.

Further, Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *receiving from the network computing device*

computer- executable instructions for substituting the dynamic content for the one or more

references to the dynamic content included in the template file, and executing computer-

executable instructions, at the mobile computing device, to substitute the changed dynamic

content for the at least one of the one or more references to the dynamic content, based on the

notification that the dynamic content referenced by at least one or more references to the

dynamic content has changed; wherein the computer-executable instructions are executed at the

mobile computing device to facilitate merging updated displayable dynamic content at the

mobile computing device with the layout information corresponding to the one or more

references to dynamic content. However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script--

computer-executable instructions—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting

the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font,

found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-

45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such

as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page

document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in

accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier

way to interact with web documents.

Furthermore, Pfister teaches using identifiers sending a web page, containing static and

dynamic information, to a client from a server-- *transferring the template file.* The client holds or

stores the web page. Some of the Static, and dynamic content is downloaded when it changes,

such as performing major changes and overhaul of "Yahoo, Calendar," etc., icons—*replacing*

existing layout information corresponding to the stored template file without replacing the stored

template file (0037-0038, 0040, 0058-0059,0064, 0066, 0074, fig.1).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 25, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information in a PDA, which is

changed periodically, in the web page from a cache-- *storing the template file that includes static*

content, as well as corresponding layout information in system memory associated with the

mobile device (0040, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the template dynamic

identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the web page.

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information using WAP, which is

rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*notification that was pushed to the mobile device*

(0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 30, which depends on claim 29, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache— (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 31, which depends on claim 30, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 32, which depends on claim 31, Pfister teaches using identifiers—*URI*-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element*-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 31, Pfister teaches using identifiers in a template for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service*

indication element-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 34, which depends on claim 31, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element--* using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*dynamic content has changed* (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 35, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element--* using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*dynamic content has changed* (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 36, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication element--* using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*dynamic content has changed* (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 37, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information—*service indication*

element-- using WAP, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache—*storing notification*

(0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4).

Regarding claim 38, which depends on claim 27, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

HTMLweb page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is rotated

or toggled periodically by a cache (0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly

disclose: *executing markup language instructions.* However, Hill teaches a client using a the

contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a

stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing

the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9,

lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an

updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to

produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill

teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus

providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Regarding claim 39, which depends on claim 38, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

HTMLweb page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information-, which is rotated or toggled periodically by a cache (0058, 0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *executing HTML instructions*. However, Hill teaches a client using a the contents, a script-- *computer-executable instructions*—stored in an HTML document, and a stylesheet for adapting the document in accordance with a device's capabilities, such as changing the size of the font, found in the HTML format of the document (col.10, lines 15-47, col.9, lines23-54, col.6, lines 1-45). In other words, the script takes the stylesheet, and merges an updated portion of data, such as changed font, with the tagged content of the document to produce the adapted web page document. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, and Hill, because Hill teaches optimizing a web page in accordance with a device capability (col.2, lines 1-11). Thus providing an efficient, and easier way to interact with web documents.

Claims 41-44 are directed towards a computer program product on a computer-readable medium for storing the steps found in claims 1, 1, 4 and 4 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 45, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches the downloading, and updating of dynamic information, and identifiers onto the web page *–replacing one or more references provided in the template file* (0058, 0066).

Regarding claim 46, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches that some of the Static,

and dynamic content is downloaded when it changes, such as performing major changes and

overhaul of "Yahoo, Calendar," etc., icons—*notifying the mobile computing device of changes to*

the layout information and other dynamic content (0037-0038, 0040, 0058-0059,0064, 0066,

0074, fig.1).

Claim 48 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 45,

therefore is similarly rejected.

11.   Claim 15 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister, in

view of Donohue, further in view of Hill, and further in view of Twaddle (US Pub. #

2004/0015476 A1 1/22/2004, PCT filed on 8/31/2001).

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0059, lines 14-0061, fig.4). In other words, the

template dynamic identifiers, represent the dynamic content 412 and its position/layout in the

web page. Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *including the static content, the references to the*

dynamic content, as well as corresponding layout information in a template file that is capable of

including content of a plurality of different formats. However, Twaddle teaches mail merging

static, and dynamic content into a template file, which has a master layout for including HTML,

WML, and XML, the elements to be included in the web page (0049, 0061, appendix A). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have combined Pfister, and Twaddle, because Twaddle teaches the generation of dynamic data as

to accommodate large number of users (0035). Thus providing an efficient, and quick way for

users to retrieve static and dynamic data.

12.   Claims 16, and 20-23 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Pfister, in view of Donohue, further in view of Hill, and further in view of Orhormuru (US Pub.

2003/0061106 A1 3/27/2003, filed on 9/21/2001).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 15, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails

to explicitly disclose: *a MIME file*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML

for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious

to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill,

and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices,

which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices,

which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 1, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the template file in a MIME format*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 20, Pfister teaches using identifiers for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the WAP web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *transferring the template file in a MIME format*. However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily transported.

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 21, Pfister teaches using identifiers--

associated with a specific application id-- for identifying dynamic content, such as item 412

displayed underneath static content 410 of the WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and

presenting dynamic information, which is changed periodically, in the web page from a cache

(0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose: *MIME format.*

However, Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web

pages using mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru, because

Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which provides a flexible

method of viewing web pages using portable and mobile devices, which can be easily

transported.

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 22, Pfister teaches using identifiers for

identifying dynamic content, such as item 412 displayed underneath static content 410 of the

WML web page in fig.4, used in loading, and presenting dynamic information, which is changed

periodically, in the web page from a cache (0048, 0059, lines 14-0061, 0040, fig.4). Pfister fails

to explicitly disclose: *content encoded in a MIME format associated with a specific application*

id that identifies the template file as including content encoded in a MIME format--. However,

Orhormuru teaches using a MIME type for WML for viewing and accessing web pages using

mobile devices (0077). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Hill, and Orhormuru and provide MIME encoded

templates, because Pfister teaches above the viewing of web pages using mobile devices, which

provides a flexible method of viewing dynamic web pages using portable and mobile devices,

which can be easily transported.

13.   Claims 47, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pfister,

in view of Donohue, further in view of Hill, and further in view of Omoigui (US Pub. #

2003/0126136 A1 7/3/2003, provisional application filed on 6/22/2001).

Regarding claim 47, which depends on claim 46, Pfister teaches the downloading, and

updating of dynamic information, and identifiers onto the web page *–replacing one or more*

references provided in the template file (0058, 0066). Pfister fails to explicitly disclose:

notifying includes an audio notification--. However, Omoigui teaches using audio alerts to

notify a user of new information in a minimized window (0822). It would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Pfister, Donohue,

Hill, and Omoigui, because Omoigui teaches above notifying users of new information, which

would provide the benefit of quickly informing a user of information which is of high interest.

Claim 49 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 47,

therefore is similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

14.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-39, and 41-49 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding claims 1, 27, 41, and 43, Applicants submit that the Examiner failed to respond to the argument that the computer-executable instructions are downloaded and executed at the mobile device (page 16). Pagemill teaches encoding CGI scripts into the code of the HTML document (this is the document downloaded by Pfister) (page 263, 2). The scripts are triggered or executed at the device responsible for the downloading (in this case, the mobile device).

Furthermore, regarding arguments found in pages 17-18, the Applicants are directed towards the new grounds of rejection above in light of the newly introduced amendment.

Conclusion

15.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

I.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. Jakubowski (Pat. # 2002/0143821), and Kanevsky et al. (Pat. # 6,300,947).

II.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

(EST).

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please

allow at least one business day.

        Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be

obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, go to http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair. Should you have any questions about

access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866

217-9197 (toll-free).

                Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
                            Commissioner for Patents
                                P.O. Box 1450
                        Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
                    Or faxed to:
•   (571)-273-8300 (for all Formal communications intended for entry)

                                                      CESAR PAULA
                                                      PRIMARY EXAMINER
                                                      2/10/06